THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

VOL. XXI, NO. 49.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1862.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AT THE

NEW SENTINEL OFFICE. NO. 2 SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET, OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.

ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM

Proprietors.

TERMS OF WEEKLY SENTINEL. One copy one year \$ 1 00 Ten copies to one address, and one to the maker of Twenty copies to one address, and two to the maker of the elub..... 20 00 Thirty copies to one address, and one copy of the WERKLY and one of the Daily, to the maker

ates. Where the paper is addressed to each subscriber separately, the extra copies will not be sent.

POSTAGE. The postage on the Weekly State Sentinel, and mailed

Advertising.

for one year, is as follows:

One square, one insertion.....\$6 75 two two 100 four 200 For each subsequent insertion, and for each inser-

Marriage Notices 50 cents. Notices of Festivals, Picnics and Excursions, gotten up by individuals or associations, or by churches, at the reg-

all cases, paid in advance.

accountable for the accuracy of legal advertisements beyond the amount charged for their publication.

ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM,

Proprietors Indiana State Sentinel.

J. M. TILFORD,

President Indianapolis Journal Company. THE DAILY SENTINEL Will be sent by mail or express to subscribers at any point 41% mi for fifty cents a month, or six dollars a year.

Il subscriptions invariably in advance. Address ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM, Ind'plis.

Selected Miscellany.

The Willfulness of Fanaticism. The people in all ages have been fighting the matters of politics, morality, and religion. The From Hampton to Richmond...... 96 struggle for freedom of personal action, so far as From Fort Monroe to Richmond 99 consistent with the rights of others, and freedom | From Yorktown to Richmond 70 of conscience, has made as many battle fields as From Williamsburg to Richmond 60 the love of power and conquest. And it would From Fredericksburg to Richmord. 65 guaranteed rights for the people, and civilization | From Gordonsville to Richmond...... 70 and enlightenment followed in their train, we in From Staunton to Richmond.................120 this country have lain down the sworn and rested these rights in the guarantees of the Constitution. But the same spirit is incident to human nature, and when organized into a fanatical majority it Fort Pulaski, are but the prelude of what can and uses its power in the form of law as tyranically | will be done with that tremendous weapon. The and as vindictively as if it rested its claim in guns, which from their position on Big Tybee pretended divine right and divine commissions. Hence we have had proscriptions for places of drive cast iron bolts through the stone wall as if birth, proscriptions for religious belief, and pro- it had been a cheese, were nothing but thirty scriptions for individual opinions and actions, pounders, having only the same calibre as the old Hence we have had of late years Know-Nothing- nine-inch smooth-bore. The one hundred poun-

ism. Abolitionism, and Maine-lawism. Organized fanatical majorities are the worst the West Point Foundry have lately been directed, tyrants of the whole brood. Professing to be is a piece of vastly greater destructive powers, as laboring for the good of mankind, their conceited the rebels will find out when they bear from it. judgment points the way and their power applies | When the first specimen of this weapon was turnthe coercion. They never learn anything or for- ed out, a short time ago, there was a great deal get anything. When they see in the long cata- of theoretical doubt about its successful operalogue of the past not only the utter failure of tion, but experiments which were carefully made their system to accomplish any good, but its ab- at the foundry, and at Sandy Hook, soon estabsolute and palpable results as nothing but evil, lished its amazing capabilities. The Government yet in the same spirit, the same illiberal fanaticism, they seize the same weapons to force upon one hundred pounders in the right places to proothers the dogmas of their own opinions. The duce the right effect at the right time. Mr. Par-South, they say, must and shall believe and act rott has made important improvements in the gun upon the subject of slavery as we do. The and the missile since his first invention, the nawhole people shall take their morals upon the ture of which it would not be proper to speak of temperance question from our dictation. There- in this connection. It would be equally ill-timed fore, we, the self-constituted possessors of all to give the wonderful results of certain experipublic morality, by the power of the State which ments recently made by the inventor. The sciwe have been able to grasp, proclaim that every- entific world must wait-not long, perhaps-for body else shall do as we profess to do, and to the repetition of these experiments on a grander this end all personal rights, and all rights of scale in actual conflict. The prediction is not a property or liberty, inconsistent with our pur- rash one, that these great Parrott guns will upset

assemblage, we understand, at its last session, passed an extremely prohibitory liquor law. Besides imposing the severest penalties for violations of the law, it provides that any person may | nal of Commerce. give information where liquors are known or suspected to be kept, on which information a search warrant is obliged to be issued, and no change of has a right to oppose Black Republicanism, venue is allowed to the accused, no matter be about as cool as anything that has appeared even fore what court he may be brought on the com- in these times of astounding developments of plaint. The selling of alcoholic liquors is made political arrogance and impudence. We are told a penitentiary offense. Chicago Times.

The Responsibility for the War. We know of no example for the sublime impudence of the Republican leaders in denying escape the responsibility, nevertheless.

The war nor secession was a necessary conse puence of the election of Mr. Lincoln. He could himself have averted secession, and of course speaks of this subject as follows: war, by a few simple, assuring words, spoken in good time after his election. The Republican peace and abundant prosperity—and party appeals and of course war, by a little assuring legislation during the first few weeks of the session which parties to give up their organizations and train in commenced in December, 1860; and after the se- their company, under their captains?!! If the cession of the cotton States, they could have con | proposition is not the very sublimity of impudence. fined secession to those States, which would it must be in that neighborhood. And then only speedily have collapsed, after a little assuring legislation. All this every intelligent reader unwith their hands in the Treasury—in the pockets recall his recollection of events from the election backs, or the shoes off their feet. No! thank to the inauguration of Mr. Liccoln, to fix, in you-can't accept such an invitation, no how .every intelligent reader's mind, the responsibility | Hart ord (Coan.) Times, April 8.

But let us bring a little testimony to bear upon the question. Republicans are of late fond of

tained by the Republican members.

can perty." We sound this language in the ears ing inquiry be made -N. Y. Herald. of every man and woman in the land upon whom

amine in this connection. It is Wendell Phillips. no other authority than Cameron's order as Secwho was recently feasted by the Vice President retary of War, is the beginning, we hope, of the United States, the Speaker of the House measures that will bring to just punishment the of Representatives, and other Republican leaders usurpers who have so mercilessly tob sed so many in Washington, and who certainly has lately been citizens of their rights. The Constitution needs fully accepted as a gospeler by the leading Republican press of the country. We want to show Mr. Seward, and the people owe it to themselves by him why the Republican or anti-slavery lead- to see that it is vindicated, -Chicago Times.

WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL. ers in Congress would not agree to any of the measures of conciliation which were urged by Douglas, Crittenden and other patriots during the session of 1861-2, and which would have been accepted by the South, and averted secession and war. In a speech in Tremont Temple, Boston, after the close of the above-named session of Congress, Phillips testified:

"The anti-slavery party had hoped for and planned disunion, because it would lead to the development of mankind and the elevation of the

And he added: "In six months I expect a separation. The game is up, the Union is at an end. We have purchased nothing but disgrace. The North is bankrupt in character as in money. Before the summer ends we shall see two confederacies." We have said enough, and shown chough, to set the reader to thinking. We leave him to his thoughts .- Chicago Times.

From the Richmond Whig.

A Table of Distances. As a matter of convenient reference we publish the following table of air-line distances of careful triangulation. If we have any captions readers, they must not suppose we are giving the enemy information, for we cull the items from the charts of the coast survey, hundreds of which are among the archives of the Federal Baboon himself. The table is worth preserving:

Advertisements published in both the Daily and the Wdekly Sextines, will be charged the full Daily rates, with one-half the Weekly rates added.

Announcing deaths with funeral notice attached, \$1; Newport News....1034 Rip Raps.........1 FROM NORFOLK TO FROM FORT MONROE TO Fort Monroe 11 Mill Creek Bridge. 1/2 all cases, paid in advance.

Legal advertisement inserted at the expense of the attorneys ordering, and not delayable for the legal proceedings, but collectable at our usual time. Publishers not recognitable for the securacy of legal advantisements by Fort Monroe..... 8 Hampton...... 51/2
Rip Raps 73/8 WILLOUGHBY POINT TO
Pig Point..... 4 Rip Raps....... 11/2 Sowell's Point ... 41/2 Fort Monroe 21/2 Boush's Bluff... 2 I Naval Hospital Pt. 31/6 Hampton 5

From Naval Point Hospital to Boush's Bluff, 2 miles; from Newport's to Willoughby Point, 616 miles. The star indicates the distance of the Sawyer gun experiment. Taking Richmond as the center, the following table shows at a glance the distance of different

points in Virginia from there: From Suffolk to Richmond...... 85

The Terrible Weapon. The exploits of the Parrott gun, at the siege of Island, over a mile from the Fort, were able to ders, to the production of which the resources of a good many notions of invulnerability that are The last measures of these organized fanatics | now regarded as scientific truths. And the end is from the Legislature of Iowa. That august is not yet. Guns of still larger calibre are in pro-

COOLLY IMPUDENT .- The claim that nobody by Connecticut Republican papers that the Demo-That enactment is after the genuine pattern. - cracy of this State overstep the line of their duty and proper business, in presuming to set up a ticket against the Black Republican ticket. There was "no excuse" for so doing; it was a wilful piece of insubordination! Indeed? We believe the Democracy of old Connecticut, though for their responsibility for the war. They shall not the present defeated, "still live," and will ere long convince these arrogant politicians of the Abolition stripe that they have the rights now so superciliously denied. The Portland (Me.) Argus

eaders in Congrass could have averted secession, are surely justifiable then if ever-has any party had the unblushing modesty (?) to ask all other derstands as well as we do, and we have only to of the soldiers, or cheating the coats off their

Frauds in the Army Boll. The bill in the House of Representatives to quoting Douglas. It making him a witness, they appropriate thirty millions of dollars to make up admit us to the right of cross-question, and they the deficiencies of former estimates led to a sharp cannot impeach the credibility of their own wit. discussion, in which it was charged that there ness in any respect. We seek to know from were "atrocious frauds and speculations by the Douglas, therefore, whether the Republican lead | War Department;" that is, as formerly conducers might not have averted secession and war by ted. One member stated, moreover, that it was a little assuring legislation; and we find his an- rumored that the \$39,000,000 was to pay for a swer in a speech delivered by him in the Senate defalcation in the War Department when it was on the 3d day of January, 1861, on the measure under the direction of Mr. Cameron. Mr. Dawes of conciliation which himself had introduced. of Massachusetts, said it was notorious that officers of mere skeletons of regiments were re-"I believe this to be a fair basis of amicable ceiving full pay for doing nothing, and was doubt adjustment. If you of the Republican side are ful if such regiments existed at all except on panot willing to accept this, nor the proposition of per. It is strange that, if our army numbers the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Crittenden) nearly 700,000 men, and that so many men are pray tell us what you are willing to do?

"I address the inquiry to Republicans alone rolls. The estimate was for half a million of for the reason that in the Committee of Thirteen men, the number Congress intended to raise; but a few days ago, every member from the South, by some hocus pocus we are informed at one including those from the cotton States (Messrs.) time that the number raised is 582,000, and then Toombs and Davis) expressed their readiness to again that it is nearly 700,000. There ought out accept the proposition of my venerable friend to be this uncertainty, and public justice demands from Kentucky (Mr. Crittenden) as a final set that a rigid inquiry ought to be made into the altlement of the controversy, if intended and sus- legation that army pay is drawn on fictitious rolls of regiments which have scarcely an existence. "Hence, the sole responsibility of our disagree- This would be better work for a committee of ment, and the only difficulty in the way of an Congress than the foolish inquiry as the alleged amicable adjustment, is with the Republican inhumanity with which the enemy conducts the Mark the language: "The sole responsibility men's bones at Manassas. The legitimate burof our di-agreement, and the only difficulty in thens of the war will be heavy enough without the way of amicable adjustment, is the Republi- adding thereto fraudulent millions. Let a search-

the consequences of this war fall with crushing weight.

There is another witness whom we wish to ex-

Mississippi River. The nations of the civilized world are deriving

On Board Steamer Shingiss, April 16 and 17, 1862. just now one of the largest items in their respecsmoke. The Pope would be bankrupt in a month if tobacco should fail, or men should stop smok- steamer says the strange name she bearsing, for he enjoys an income of some hundred "Shingiss"-was the name of an Indian queen, thousand scudi every year out of his monopoly of | who ruled before the days of Braddock over the the trade, which is farmed out to a well known | coal hills about Pittsburg, Pu., and was distinbanking and commercial house in Rome. France | guished for many noble qualities. However that would suffer enormously if the anti-tobacco so- may be, the Captain is a clever man, and presides ciety should convert the French nation from ci-garettes, pipes and snuff. England would reduce Commandant at Cairo, Mr. Holloway and myself her revenues disastrously if the practice of using were allowed to take a room on the Shingiss, and tobacco were abandoned there.

The revenue of Great Britain from tobacco might be found.

alone was last year £5,604,032, or say \$28,000,- We left Cairo at 2 P. M., and at 4 o'clock, the 000. The revenue of France from tobacco, for present writing, have just passed Hickman, a disnine months in the year 1860, was 138,355,000 tance of forty miles, against a strong head wind, francs, or say \$27,000,000, to which add one that sends the waves in spray clear over the third for the remaining three months, and we have cabin. The river is very high and rising. The an item of \$36,000,000 going into the coffers of rise is from both the Ohio and the upper Missisthe Gallic emperor every year from the smoking sippi, and it is feared it will make against the opand snuffing habits of his people. Chewing is erations of the land forces below. Yesterday not a French or English vice. The item in the Papal revenue is so large that we may safely affirm that Louis Napoleon would be spared the over the streets and lots of the town. The situ-bother of settling the question of the temporal ation of this whilom stronghold is, I presume, fapower, if he could extinguish pipes and cigars in miliar to your readers. It is a semi-circular bot-the Roman dominions. Who ever thought before how largely the Catholic Church is depended by hills or bluffs, with the river sweeping its ent on the vapor of nicotine!

America and England are the only civilized nations which we now call to mind, in which the

When it thus appears that the habit of smoking is a matter of national and world wide importance, the history of the habit becomes more infrom civilization. It is well known that prior to and groping our way through the horses and of the custom into England caused in that nation, the Indiana troops in the Mississippi division of process is a mere short and rapid application of a trenches. stimulant, for the sake of its effects, quite different from the custom of burning a weed, and inhaling, or taking into the mouth, its smoke, from hour to hour. The Mohammedan religion for-

bids the use of tobacco, "drinking tobacco" as they call it, during certain prescribed fasts. Hence, it has been argued, tobacco was known to Mahommedans long before the discovery of America. The argument fails, for tobacco is not mentioned in the Koran, nor in the earlier traditions which the Moslems regard as of equal authority with their sacred book. But it is included in some of the general formulas of fasting, where it is forbidden to eat or drink during certain hours and days, and no one can fix an early date to these specifications. We think it may be regarded as certain that America furnished to the world the greatest of its present extravagant habits, and to the nations of Europe their most prolific source of revenue. Since the discovery of the weed here its cultivation has extended over the world, and the East rivals the West in the production of a good ar-

ticle. The chewers of tobacco of course go no farther than Virginia for their supply, but smokers are not thus content. The varieties of smoking tobacco in the markets of the world are numerous. Cuba furnishes the most highly prized cigars; Connecticut furnishes Cuba with leaves for the wrappers of many of these very cigars; Virginia supplies from her immense factories a hundred varieties of fine cut and smoking tobacco; France grows an indefinite quantity of caporal; the mountains of Switzerland, especially some of the slopes near Vevay, produce the best tobacco grown on the continent of Europe; while the Northern slopes of the Lebanon mountains grow the most delicate and highly prized tobacco n the world, which is almost exclusively sold to the Egyptian market, and seldom seen west of Alexandria. Persia produces fine varieties of tobacco, and the cultivation extends into all parts

of Asia where the plant will grow. All this for smoke, and yet a smoke which to their pleasure .- N. Y. Jour. of Com.

Special Dispatch to the New York World. The French Minister in Richmond. reference to the tobacco owned by the French in society. Government in Richmond, as that is a matter which could be better attended to by the French Consul at that place. The visit of an ambassasignificance. It, of course, cannot be on any about leaving the Benton. An invitation to an be a friendly one. France is in no condition to take upon herself the burden of a war in behalf of the South. At the same time her want of to- them. bacco and cotton is very great, and the theory which finds the most believers here is that, owing been sullenly silent. The rebels only stir themto instructions received by the last steamer, M. Mercier has been deputized to proceed to Rich- was one of the days appointed to pitch a few mond to see upon what terms an accommodation shells into their nest. The defenses are at the can be had between the two contending powers. first Chickasaw bluffs, on the Tennessee shore. visit, M. Mercier has had conferences with Secre- Randolph, and Fort Pillow is placed below. The tary Seward, and that the latter approves of the river just above the bluff makes one of those mission, whatever it may be. There are parties abrupt bends so common on the Mississippi—the here who affirm that it is the intention of the Min-Arkansas shore running out like a promontory, ster to advise the Confederate Government to the tall timber of which hides the bluff. From the give up the contest, provided the Southern States | middle of the river above nothing appears to vary can be restored to their old status in the Union, the monotony of numberless similar scenes exand that should the South fail to do so it must ex- cept the appearance of a slight elevation beyond pect a decided opposition of France to the further the point, as if a cluster of trees had taken a prosecution of the war. If this should be so, it is notion to outstrip their neighbors in growth. believed here that the South could not do better From the Tennessee shore, however, where the than to close with the French Emperor's offer whatever it may be, as they would certainly se- with tents which the rebels have been moving cure better terms than if the war continued to the bitter end, and the interposition of a friendly the bluff is bristling with cannon, so that a vespower would reconcile the North to less humilia- sel rounding the point would run into their jaws. ting conditions than it would otherwise exact.

Whether the country would submit to any interpromontory, and in the middle of the river at its ference from a foreign power in this war is of present stage, is an island, or towhead bar. Parcourse another question. Mr. Seward's declara allel with the foot of this, on the Tennessee tion to Lord Lyons is however, on record, that shore, the flag ship is anchored, with the navy in the final accommodation with the Confede- transports above. Opposite the head of the bar, rates the United States will display a magnanimi- and stretching upwards on the Arkansas shore, ty such as the world has not yet seen. It may lay the army transports. The gunboats are annever be known what the precise object of M. chored in the stream below, and the mortar fleet Mercier's visit may have been. At present the opinion inclines to the belief that it is an effort on the part of the French Emperor to bring about a everywhere, skimming constantly over the broad reunion of the States.

missioned Assistant Surgeon of the 36th Indiana, all ready. The tug boat came alongside and cols. Fitch and McLean, Mr. Holloway and my in place of Kersey, promoted.

Our Army Correspondence-From the

J. J. BINGHAM, Esq.: The Captain of the run down with her to the fleet wherever that

growing, preparing, selling and using of tobacco | them. They are well planned. The only deis entirely free from Government interference, by fect is in the water batteries. They are entirely direct taxation, but this is not to be the case here- unprotected, and hence would have been, as after, and we are to join the other great nations | Beauregard is said to have pronounced them, who derive parts of their internal revenue from complete "slaughter pens" if our immense morthe smoke of the Virginia weed. France monop- tars had got range on them. It is thought the olizes the trade entirely. Spain does something works will be kept up-the water batteries comof the same sort. The Pope sells, directly or indirectly, all the tobacco that is used in his dotaken on the river.

We passed New Madrid about dusk. Three steamers with horses and stores were still there. teresting than as a mere curious question of the past. It has been by some doubted whether it was of American origin. The well known story of the importation of the custom into England from the shores of the Western continent is with- to the fleet, but to keep out in the stream out doubt correct, but it has been suggested that in such a storm as was raging, would be the fact of finding the greatest nation of smokers certain destruction to the craft, and the in the world in the Orient, namely the Turks, and finding tobacco there also, indicates a knowledge of the custom in the East wholly indepen- which was the 47th Indiana regiment, was endent of the American discovery. Examination camped about a mile below, and we determined leads, however, to the conviction that this is one to visit them. Getting ashore in such a hurriof the customs which the Turks have derived cane was a matter of some danger and difficulty. to the 17th century all the western part of Eu- teams of a large body of cavalry, was no less rope was thoroughly familiar with the Levant. difficult; but guided by the vivid lightning which The Saracens, Turks, Arabs and all the lit up the entire encampment every few moments, inhabitants of Syria, Egypt and Turkey were known to the Venetians, Spaniards, French and English, and it is wholly impossible that the custom of smoking to-bacco could exist in the East self master of his situation, receiving reports and not be known in the West. It is nowhere from scouts, &c. While the rain fell in torrents mentioned in the numerous descriptions of the on the canvas covering, and the thunder roared inhabitants of the Eastern countries, written and as it only can bellow in this region, and the lightpublished prior to the 17th century, and indeed ning flashed blindingly, we passed a very pleasthe surprise and curiosity which the introduction ant hour with our Indiana friends. By the way, is alone sufficient evidence that it was then a new the army are badly clad. The State is anxious thing to European and Asian habits of life. The to supply them, but red tape is somewhere at smoking of opium and hasheesh in the East may fault. Let it be cut at once, and not have our have been long before practised, but this bears poor boys, as I have often seen them, searching no more resemblance to smoking tobacco, than for old coffee sacks in which to wrap their feet drinking opium does to drinking wine. The one for want of shoes when ordered at night to the

> DOWN THE RIVER. By midnight the storm had blowed itself out, and one of those dull, hot, foggy calms peculiar to this region had succeeded it. The Captain resolved to take the chances and run anyhow, as he had dispatches for Commandant Foote and a large mail for the fleet. It was a dangerous business, the pilots said. The fog was so thick that the green trees of the shore were not visible at over one hundred feet, and then very indistinctly. The bends had to be guessed at, but the pilots were familiar with the river and calculated the distance made, working out the situation of the craft in the same manner that marines do when

an "observation" is not to be had. At daylight we were met by a steamer with a peremptory order from General Pope to put back. The reply was that the "Shingiss" belonged to the Navy, and received orders from the Commodore only. In an hour more we were in the midst of General Pope's transports just above Plum Point bend. They were all afloat and such a rapid succession of shrill whistles as our arrival created was never heard before. It was like turning a fresh hog in a pen of old porkers. Every fellow had a grunt at us, and as we could only see their black smoke slowly winding up and back in the thick white mist, and they could only see our smoke, it completely mystified us. Presently the signal from the flag boat was heard to report. We ran close up, and General Pope and Assistant Secretary of War, Colonel Scott, with other dignitaries, became visible on the afterguard of the "Perry." They wanted to know what the devil we were doing there. Told them, and inquired where Commodore Foote was to be found, and was told he had not changed his position since the Shingiss left him. Some one wanted to know where the army was going, and was told that a portion was bound "up the Ten-

While rounding Florence Island and making keeps money stirring to and fro, freights ships, for the Tennessee shore the mist lifted, so that turns the wheels of factories supports kings and the low black mass of the "Benton" was disdynasties. One does not feel it quite as much in tinctly visible, Flag Officer's signal to "round to America as in Europe, but in France or Italy, and report" was heard. A tug came along side; when a man enjoys a quiet cigar he adds to the 'Shingiss' was ordered to lay to and await pleasure of the weed, a satisfaction in knowing orders, and in a few moments we were on board that he is humbly contributing to keep in motion of the flag ship. Her iron-clad deck was scruputhe great wheels of Empire, and hereafter Amerilously clean and order reigned above and below. can smokers may add the same considerations | The finest cambric handkerchief might sweep her gun-deck without being stained, and the crew grouped about cheerful without being noisy, and in point of cleanliness presentable in any society. While my friends were engaged with the Commodore in his cabin. I was suffered to inspect the The visit of M. Mercier to Richmond via Nor-folk, is creating an unusual amount of gossip in I regret now that I did not also send in my card, this city respecting the probable objects of this for our party concur in representing Flag Officer singular mission. It is argued that the visit can- Foote as affable and agreeable-a gentleman as not be to inspect the Merrimac, as that has al- well as a hero, and in this many thousands will ready been done by the officers of the French ves- agree with me that he differs from some of our sels at Hampton Roads, whose reports also fresh fledged Generals whose mushroom honors would be of more value than that of the Minis have made them so boorish that it will take years ter. Nor can it be, as is given out, that it had of civil life hereafter to make them decent pets

Col. Fitch, who commands the advanced brigade of the army here, accompanied by his brother, dor accredited to a friendly power to the rebellious LeRoy Fitch, of the navy, came on board to subjects of that power, necessarily has a peculiar confer with the Commodore just as we were mission unfriendly or antagonistic to the country to which he is accredited. The object, then, must promise that we should accompany a reconnoise sance of the rebel batteries induced us to defer our return to the "Shingiss" and accompany

For two days the big guns on both sides have selves when our folks wake them up, and this It is reasonable to suppose that previous to this | On all maps that I have seen it is called Fort expanse of water carrying messages and orders.
Shortly after meridian Captain Myndiers of Dr. Joseph M. Whitesell has been com the army, the chief of the mortar fleet, announced self with the naval and military geutlemen imme- | got a Democratic indorsement at Cincinnati, diately interested, stepped on board. The active | which opened his way to the heart of the West little craft ran down by the mortar fleet, Captain | so rapidly that he was afraid people would think Myndiers giving his orders to the several mor- it was a collusion.

ters as she passed the boats, and then she headed for the opposite shore, the pilot having orders to place her directly opposite the bend. As she passed it (the bend) the bluffs lifted to view and courier go to South Carolina? Because there is when we reached the middle of the river the up-per rebel battery was to be seen distinctly with stays here because he finds something to do—so the naked eye. The tug headed up stream and much the worse for us. Why don't the negro kept steady while the officers swept the hill with come to Massachusetts? Because he can't raise immense shells do not scream or screech in their | can. That was the way he looked at it. He progress as lesser missiles do-they rumble and came here to hear the Democrats talk of the nereverberate almost beating nature in their imi- gro not being able take care of himself, when he tation of thunder. Every eye was strained to saw on the Washington Register that Stephen A. note the effect of the shot. Moments elapsed, Douglas once mortgaged his house to a negro for the thunder rolling on and on, when a small \$12,000. It shows that a negro not only had

white cloud was seen immediately above the cliff money, but that he knew enough not to lend it which sent back a sound like a twenty-four to a Democratic candidate for President without pounder. The shell had burst-the range was having it secured by mortgage. right. Another and another succeeded in rapid McClellan, Halleck, Buell and Grant, who put succession from the other boats, followed and negroes outside of their lines when their masters mixing up the thunder in such confusion that are likely to be in the vicinity, are to go by the earth and water seemed to quake. They all had board, and the Fremonts and Hunters and Siegels range. The rebel gunboats below steamed up to get out of the way, for we could see the black smoke from their stacks getting blacker and swaying in large clouds above them. The reconnois- some time to come, but it is true. The dead ce was over-the fight was opened, and Capt. timber in the Cabinet, and the Major Generals Myndiers gave orders to run for the mortar boats. | taken from the regular army, who like the South The rebel batteries were slow to respond, but better than the North, are all to be sloughed off. when they did open they kept up the fire briskly The sky is bright for the negro, but dark for the and with their heaviest guns. Their shells most- white man. You haven't a paper, said Mr. Philly burst in the woods on the promontory and their solid shot went clear over the mortar boats. The boats were hid from their view by the timber the New York Herald had printed the speech did and they aimed for the smoke of the guns as it rose above the trees. In half an hour the fight was hot and the constant roar of such heavy artillery was deafening. The rebels evidently have | Carolina. He had yet to hear the first word of some fine guns in position and of heavy caliber. justice from a Boston paper since the Cincinnati A one hundred and twenty pound shot struck | mob. So long as the class of men who occupy within a few feet of the Carondolet, dashing the the seats of their grandfathers live, the Boston

rama of the broad bay with its infinite variety of craft and the many thousands witnesses was exceedingly beautiful, if such a word can be appropriately used amidst such a stormy cannonade. For two hours the mortar boats thundered and the retail and the rebels replied, when orders were given to | border State message, and encourage the Secre-

the bombardment of a few hours which I have so for the Past Week. The great abundance of money continues and

* From the Boston Courier, April 13. Wendell Phillips on the Policy of The abstract which we give of Wendell Phil-

eration. The speech is an "eye-opener"-not for unemployed capital increases and the success of its logic, cortainly, its sense or its decency-but | the Government army continues, there is an infor its revelations. Last evening, Wondell Phillips delivered an

The trip to the fleet paid well if only to witness

feebly described.

address by invitation of the Fraternity Associa- 7 3-10th Treasury notes at over par. It is clear tion, in Trement Temple. The body of the hall that in no way can money be invested now, to pay was crowded with people, and the galleries were | so large a net interest, as in these securities, the about half full. Rev. J. M. Manning and only draw-back being the fear that an attempt Collector J. Z. Goodrich occupied prominent seats | will be made by a political party after the war, on the platform. Mr. Phillips was introduced by to repudiate this Government debt, and make Mr. Charles W. Slack, who said, in substance, this issue a stepping-stone to power and place. that he (Mr. P.) had recently placed his hand on the heart of the great West, and found it all right.

If the American people will thus permit themselves to be used by any faction, then has this great war been in vain, and the blood which

owe great thanks to you and the Fraternity that the loyal States, has been shed to no purpose. have given me an opportunity to speak here to- "Righteousness exalteth'a nation, but sin is a renight, marked as this week is by one of the proach to any people," should be the motto of greatest events in the history of progressive our Government always, for upon no other founmovements, that any of us has seen, or any of dation can it stand to be prosperous and permaus perhaps, may be permitted to see. For the nent. First-class business paper we quote at first time the constituted authorities make one step towards the motto—"Freedom National." for long date. It is difficult to borrow money on Neither you nor I could have expected to live to real estate at 10 per cent. The supply of exsee that result-not the most sanguine of us ex- change has been light and the market firm at 34 pected so much. In a nation that lives so fast, prem., the buying rate being par@1-10 prem. it gives good promise that some of us may live | There has been quite an active demand for gold, to see the whole country, so far as it acknowl- chiefly from the Ohio Banks, in anticipation of edges the stars and stripes, free from the fetters the amount they will need to furnish the State of slavery. South Carolina, flinging down the Government to pay its July interest, this being gauntlet of battle, has led the way in the aboli- one of the conditions of the law permitting them tion of slavery; and as heretofore the nation fol- to suspend specie payment. The market therelows her lead. I came back from the West with fore has ruled firm at 2 prem. selling rate and the same idea that I carried there, that the death 116 do buying rate. There is hardly any, what of slavery is recorded. You may see it is called, counter demand, for it. in the expression of the people; you may see it in the expression of the nation, and, New Yorkpar care little for intentions. When I see a man In uncurrent money there is an advance on half way down the Falls of Niagara I don't ask | Wheeling City and two of the branches to 1 dishis intentions. I find great encouragement every- count. where. I find it in the disposition of the Presi- The demand for all articles in the provision dent. I believe he means what he said to the line has been quite limited, and the sales small Border State Commissioners-"Gentlemen, vou | comparatively until Monday, when a brisk delove slavery; I hate it; you mean it shall live; I mand arose again for bulk sides from the English mean it shall die." I believe he lacks neither in- packers, and on Monday evening and yesterday

We had a Secretary of State once who told the | cool, and favorable for the business, and this is Minister to France, Mr. Dayton, that the conflict one cause of the increased demand, though not would cease without disturbing the status of the the only cause. The private advices by the Canslave; but the nation has drifted so far that he is ada are more favorable than had been expected, lost sight of. Mr. Chase, who placed McClellan | the Liverpool market being sustained better unat the head of the army, against the earnest re- | der the unusual large receipts than had been anmonstrance of General Scott, has faded out of ticipated. This renewed demand has been consight. The key-note of the Secretary of War is, fined to bulk sides and shoulders, chiefly the for-You'll fight, or you'll go out. Mr. Blair says, mer. There has been nothing done in mess pork "Why can't I have a court martial for Fremont?" or lard of consequence; the former is offered at "Because I have too much to do to wash your dirty linen," says the Secretary. I don't think the Secretary of War is an Abolitionist to day, but he is on the anxious seat. If Jeff. Davis holds out till next January, he will be one. I don't believe the newspaper stories that Stanton Bulk hams may be quoted at 4a414c, the latter has gone out of the Cabinet; but if he has, we rate including packages. When cut in a shape have lost the key of our position. He is the only | and cured in a manner to suit the Liverpool marman on the continent who deserves the name of ket, they command 41/4c, but none of this kind the Napoleon of the crisis. Mr. Lincoln may are to be had. Bulk shoulders are being shipabolish slavery-he can't save it; the nation may ped thence freely, packed in fly-tight hogsheads abolish slavery—it can't save it. God has said, "Let my people go;" but we have been hardening our hearts until He now seals the mission of mand is chiefly speculative, which is based on the compass them.—Shelbyville Valunteer. emancipation in the blood of our first-born. low prices, and the belief that prices at this side Coombs said be would call the roll of his slaves on | will materially advance.

corded to it. Noticing some criticisms on his and extra at \$4 15a4 20, but vesterday, under the of an Irishman down in Maine who went into an there was hardly anything done, not enough to apothecary's store and called for a glass of soda. establish quotations. The Maine law was in force, and he whispered to Wheat declined to 88a90c for red and 93a95c the man behind the counter, "You couldn't put a for white. drop of the crather into it, could ver, unbeknownst | Corn in good demand at 32c, and the tendency to meself?" "So this message," said the Presi- of prices was upward at the close. dent, "contains something unbeknown to those on the market closed steady."

Oats have been in good demand at 29a30c and the market closed steady. hear such words as are conveyed by that message. For the first time the Administration of this the agitating cause growing out of the tax quescountry has done an anti-slavery act. A short tion, but closed firm at 18c. from the Potomac-a slight sign; the soldiers market is dull, but it is held at 88a89c pretty

hang on to John Brown-a great sign. The Gulf States have made up their mind; In the grocery market there is no especial there is no Unionism in them, except in the city change, with the exception of molasses, which of New Orleans—because of her commerce. has advanced to 42a43c, and it is scarce. Sugar The Gulf States say, "Slavery without the Union"—the Border States say, "Slavery and for Cuba and 9a934c for Porto Rico. Coffee is the Union," and the Northern States have made | quiet and unchanged. up their mind that they want "Union without slavery." If this cannot be made manifest as the mind of the North, the Union is gone; neither That is what I have to say to you to-night.

he was out of the ring. The question to be decided was, "Are free institutions to survive this Not only is this proposed, but it is in

their glasses. Presently the signal was given to wheat, or edit the Courier-thank God for that mainly, interested in this question. Undoubtedly the first mortar boat to open fire. A volume of last. The Courier and Post talk of compensathese persons could manage to live without their smoke rose slowly up, a heavy roar so loud that | tion for slaves set free. Compensation for whom? negroes, but could we live with them? That, we I have not language to describe it succeeded and Thieves and beggars! We give slaveholders take it, is the question which most pertinently interests the people of the North, and especially the border States of the North, like Indiana and this was followed by a rumbling as of distant money because they can't take care of themnder as the shell sped through the air. These selves, and we set the slaves free because they

water over Mr. Fishback of the St. Louis Demo- | Courier will live. They can find fault with the crat, as he sood, one of the group on her deck.

The sight was grand. The decks of all the ves Exchange indorsing the President's policy? If sels were crowded with spectators and the pano- the North American Review denounces Charles

throw our shell every fifteen minutes and keep it | tary of War to say, death to every institution that interfered with the progress of the war.

> From the Cincinnati Price Current, April 23. Financial and Commercial Summary

the supply is increasing, without any increase in the demand for it, from sources satisfactory to capitalists, who are not as yet willing to go belips's address we commend to the public consid- | youd first class business paper. As the supply of creased demand for the securities of the Government, and there is an active demand for the In commencing, Mr. Phillips said: I certainly has been poured out profusely by the citizens of

BUYING. SELLING.

tention nor capacity. If he lacks anything, he lacks will be lacks will found in his Cabinet, which exists in one man, fly-tight hhds., at 31/4, which is equal to 3c loose. who, like Atlas, is able to bear the whole nation on his shoulders—Stanton. I don't believe in quite warm, which stopped packing for the Liver pool market; but since Sunday it has been quite

Bunker Hill; I have first heard the roll call of a | The demand for flour has been of the most Massachusetts regiment on the sacred soil. limited nature, and prices have been to a great ex-The President is ahead as yet of the manifest-ations of the people. He has taken a step in ad-and owners, under the light receipts, not disvance and holds out his hand for support. His posed to make such concessions as buyers derecent message contains more than we have ac- manded. Superfine has been offered at \$4a4 10 message lately, he said there was "more in him news of a reaction in New York, holders were than people saw." In illustration he told a story firmer and wanted \$4 10a4 15 for superfine, but

Whisky has fluctuated some, as usual, under Linseed oil declined to 87c, with sales. The

generally.

Ex Post Facto Inhibition.

The Federal Constitution provides that no new you nor I will ever see it again. I believe it punishment for a specified crime shall apply to does exist, and it is our duty to make it manifest. instances of that crime occurring before such That is what I have to say to you to night. change of punishment. The laws of our country Mr. Phillips said the golden hour afforded by make treason punishable by death. It is propos our reverses at Manassas and Ball's Bluff for ed, in Congress, to add to this punishment that of declaring direct emancipation had gone by. With confiscation, and to make it retroactive-thus vivictory to our arms, party lines are being drawn. olating, in one act, two of the most sacred pro-The Democratic party is drawing its lines. The recent municipal elections all over the land indicate this. The future of the negro was secure- ued as second to none, as safe-guards against the

cided was, "Are free institutions to survive this struggle?" There should be no union of parties all Southern State lines shall be obliterated and without a community of ideas. It leads to the election of such men as Judge Thomas, in the House of Representatives. An empty seat there by the Declaration of Independence, shall be prowould be worth its weight in diamonds. The claimed a nullity, and that no hand be extended message he brought to them from the West was, 'Give us a support of ideas, not words." He of the usurper.—Springfield Register.

WHOLE NO. 1,190.

The Arrivals of Negroes from the

South. So long as the loyal people of the North know only by hearsay of the liberation of slaves at the South as a consequence of the advance of our armies, they care little about it. Most probably a large majority would say that men who take up arms against their country deserve to lose their negroes. So should we say if the rebel masters were likely to be the only sufferers. But the question is one of vastly more importance. It is not the rebel masters who are only, or even

A tew scores of liberated negroes from Virginia recently arrived in Philadelphia, and although the number was entirely insignificant, yet it has alarmed the people of two States, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Petitions have been presented and resolutions introduced into the Legis-latures of these States, having for their object the prohibition of the further immigration of this class of persons. What action will be taken on the subject we do not know. Probably nothing definite will be done at present. The danger is not sufficiently imminent, and the public mind is too much engrossed about the suppression of the rebellion, to cause legislators to look at remote

consequences of present action. But that alarm is felt is sufficiently evident. If Pennsylvania and New Jersey begin to feel uneasy on this subject, have not the Western border States still more cause for uneasiness? A mighty Union army is about to penetrate the most densely negro populated States of the Union, and if the policy of liberating the slaves is to be adopted, it is easy to perceive that the effects will soon be seen and felt here. The negroes, as they are freed, will naturally make for the North, the land whence their liberators come, and where slavery is unknown. It is true we have laws against the immigration of colored persons, but of what avail will laws be in such a case as this? None at all. They could not be enforced, and perhaps under such circumstances it would be inhuman to attempt it .- N.A. Ledger

The Van Burens.

The New York correspondent of the Syracuse (New York) Courier writes as follows: "The correspondence recently published, which shows how ex-President Pierce fell under grave suspicions of disloyalty at the hands of Seward and Hunter, of the State De artment, reminds me of the fact which I am at liberty to commu nicate through your columns, if you do not fear yourself to publish it. It is that ex-President Martin Van Buren and his talented son John have both been under the strict watch and surveillance of Government for nearly a year past! My information is well founded, and I challenge an official denial. Night and day, in town and in country, both these eminent gentiemen have been

watched, followed, spied and dogged by the Gov-ernment police, under suspicion of sympathizing with secessionists! So that Mr. Fillmore is the only ex-President after all in whose absolute loyalty Mr. Seward has thought it safe to confide. Mr. Fillmore is the "loyal" ex-President." There is no doubt that this statement as to the Van Burens is true. Not only they, but a large proportion of the prominent Democrats of New York have also been "watched, followed, spied and dogged" by Seward's secret banditti. If the complete history of the political and money operations of some of the principal members of Lincoln's Cabinet is ever written, the world will have reason to wonder that officers of the American Government dared to inaugurate, or that a free people endured, a system of tyranny and corruption without parallel for enormity in the story

of nations .- Milwaukee News. What Taxation Will Do. According to statistical calculations furnished by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the aggregate value of the productions of the country amounts to the sum of two thousand millions of dollars. At the close of the war the interest on our debt may be estimated as being likely to amount to one hundred millions. Then it may be calculated that another hundred millions will be necessary to meet the annual expenditures of the Government. Consequently, two hundred millions will have to be raised by taxation to meet the interest of the debt, and for the support of Government. This will amount to ten per cent. on the above aggregate value of the national wealth. This amount of taxation will be derived from labor and land-the two elements

which are the sources of all national wealth, and by which the chief weight of taxation will have to be borne. We arrive by the above data at the following general conclusions:-First, that the value of fancy city property in all the great cities will be reduced about fifty per cent.; all other property, ten or twenty per cent. Labor will have to pay of the tax an amount equal to ten cents on the dollar, or ten per cent. In the mean time, Government securities will rise in a few years from ninety-one to a hundred and twenty-five, according to circumstances. There will be trying and almost revolutionary times in all financial mat-

ters; and no wonder .- N. Y. Herald.

Organize! Organize! It is a gratifying feature to observe that the Democracy throughout the country are already organizing themselves preparatory for the fall campaign. It is quite evident that the time is approaching when every conservative man in the country must take a stand against the tide of fanaticism that now threatens to sweep over the land, obliterating constitutions and laws, and breaking down all legal and social barriers that have been erected as a dividing line between a superior and an inferior race. Those who are for the old Union as it was, and desire the Constitu tion preserved and its most sacred provisions obeyed, must array themselves under the banner of Democracy, now-as in times past the only law-abiding and constitutional party-the only organization that offers a barrier to the wild tide of fanaticism that now threatens to engulf us in common ruin and degrade the white man to the level of the negro. Those who let the prejudices of party names deter them from putting their shoulder to the wheel in this their country's

The Army of Gen. Haileck. We have known for several days that the army of Gen. Pope, which has been acting in concert with the fleet of Com. Foote, had returned up the river to Paducah, and had proceeded thence to join Gen. Halleck. We thought this intelligence "contraband," and have not even referred to it. But the journal which enjoys the confidence of the Administration, and therefore possibly understands Mr. Stanton's orders and Mr. Sanford's mysterious and confidential warnings to newspaper editors, last evening published the fact, and, once published, whatever mischief may result cannot with justice be attributed to us for repeating it. It should also be stated that Gen. Pope's army has been ere this replaced by another, and that the Mississippi river operations will go on as usual. The "hang fire" at Fort Pillow can now be understood by our readers. In the meantime, General Halleck has his army

again in order; with fresh troops and increased artillery he is now in the field. His army is, we are informed, so arranged that it is impossible, except by a force of twice its numbers, to defeat him. Gradually he is preparing for the work, and if Beauregard proposes to water his horse in the Tennessee river, he will have to make a wide detour to accomplish that interesting deed. Skirmishes between pickets are of daily occurrenceand it is not violating any rule to say that our pickets never fall back; they have a force behind them always to maintain their advance. Fur-ther we dare not publish. Sufficient to say that another battle may soon occur, and when it does the rout and permanent dispersion of the rebe army is inevitable.-Chicago Post.

THE EGYPTIAN COLONELS.-Nearly every one of the Colonels of the first regiment raised in Egypt have been wounded and disabled from service—to wit: Colonel Dougherty, at Belmont; Colonels Logan, Lawler and Morrison, at Donelson; and Colonels Haynie and Hicks, at Shiloh. Two of the Lieutenant Colonels have been killed. Smith and White, and another Eaton, has just retured from Pittsburg, severely wounded. But what of this? These beroes are only "Egyp-tians." Your only true patriots are the blatant Abolition worthies, who snarl niggerism about the treets of Chicago and Springfield, abuse Egypt, and hope for Government sop in remuneration.—Springfield, (Ill.) Register.